

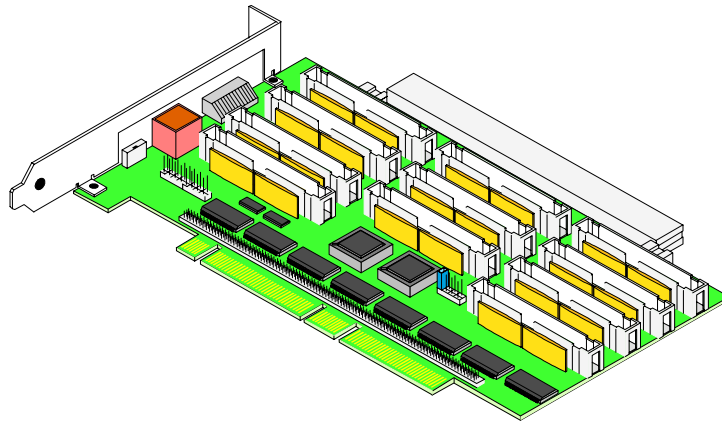
FuturePlus Systems Corporation



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# Active Analysis Probe Users Manual- FS2100 / FS2101

For Agilent Technologies Logic Analyzers

Revision 1.8

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# Introduction

The PCI Active Analysis Probe module provides a complete interface between any PCI add-in slot and Agilent Logic Analyzers. The Analysis Probe interface buffers and in state mode latches and decodes all PCI cycle types and transactions.

The PCI Active Analysis Probe is a passive bus monitor which does not assert any signals on the PCI bus. The PCI bus signals are buffered and then terminated with 90k ohm/10pf terminators so that they are impedance matched to the logic analyzer. Since the PCI Active Analysis Probe does not contain high speed low skew buffers very little skew is introduced.

The configuration software on the diskette sets up the format specification menu of the logic analyzer for compatibility with your PCI bus. When the state configuration file is loaded, an inverse assembler is also loaded which decodes PCI transactions into easy to read mnemonics.

This manual is organized to help you quickly find the information you need.

## How to Use This Manual

- **Analyzing the PCI Local Bus** chapter introduces you to the PCI Active Analysis Probe and lists the minimum equipment required and accessories supplied for PCI bus analysis.
- The **State Analysis** chapter explains how to configure the PCI Active Analysis Probe to perform state analysis on your PCI bus.
- The **Timing Analysis** chapter explains how to configure the PCI Active Analysis Probe to perform timing analysis on your PCI bus.
- The **General Information** chapter provides some general information including the operating characteristics for the PCI Active Analysis Probe module and the cable header pinout.

# Analyzing the PCI Local Bus

This chapter introduces you to the PCI Active Analysis Probe and lists the minimum equipment required and accessories supplied for PCI Local Bus analysis. This chapter also contains information that is common to both state and timing analysis.

## Duplicating the Master Diskette

Before you use the PCI Analysis Probe software, make a duplicate copy of the master diskette. Then store the master diskette and use the back-up copy to configure your logic analyzer. This will help prevent the possibility of losing or destroying the original files in the event the diskette wears out, is damaged, or a file is accidentally deleted.

To make a duplicate copy, use the Duplicate Diskette operation in the disk menu of your logic analyzer. For more information, refer to the reference manual for your logic analyzer.

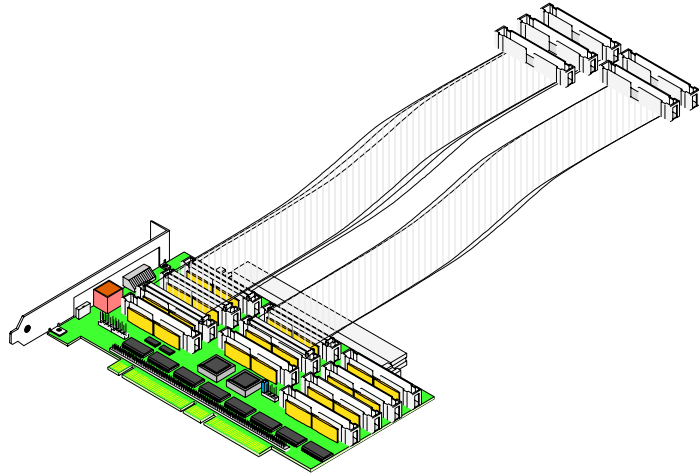
## Accessories Supplied

The PCI Active Analysis Probe product consists of the following accessories:

- The Analysis Probe interface hardware, which includes the interface circuit module.
- one jumper which is installed on the circuit module.
- The inverse assembly and configuration software on a 3.5 inch diskette.
- 11 cables
- This operating manual



## The PCI Active Analysis Probe module



### Minimum Equipment Required

The minimum equipment required for analysis of a PCI Local Bus consists of the following equipment:

- 1660A/C, 1661A/C, 1662A/C, 16550A, 16554A, 16555A, 16556A, 1670A, 1671A, 1672A
- The PCI Active Analysis Probe Product
- A PCI target bus

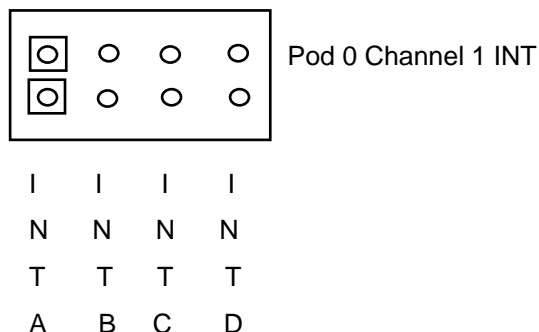
### Signal Naming Conventions

This operating manual uses the same signal notation as the PCI LOCAL BUS SPECIFICATION - REVISION 2.1. That is, a # symbol at the end of a signal name indicates that the signals active state occurs when it is at a low voltage. The absence of a # symbol indicates that the signal is active at a high voltage.

## Viewing the interrupts

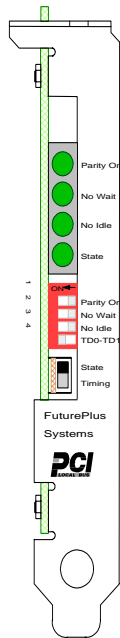
Pod 1 channel 0 can be configured to view any one of the four PCI interrupts. Move the jumper so that it corresponds to the desired interrupt and that interrupt line will be routed to POD 1 channel 0. The jumper and interrupt stake pins are clearly labeled and are located under POD 7.

Interrupt Jumper



## Configuring the front panel switches and LEDs

Switch	Setting	LED
Parity On	Parity Checking enabled	ON
Parity On	Parity checking disabled	OFF
No Wait	No Wait cycles acquired	ON
No Wait	All Wait cycles acquired	OFF
No Idle	No Idle cycles acquired	ON
No Idle	All Idle cycles acquired	YES
TDO/TDI	TDO connected to TDI	No LED, switch in rightmost position
TDO/TDI	TDO not connected to TDI	No LED, switch in leftmost position
State/Timing	State	ON
State/Timing	Timing	OFF



PCI Active Analysis Probe front panel

## Powering the PCI Active Analysis Probe

The active circuitry on the PCI Active Analysis Probe module gets its power from the logic analyzer PODs. No power is taken from the target PCI system. **Please Note: If the Analysis Probe is plugged into the PCI bus and the logic analyzer is not connected or powered up the input buffers on the Analysis Probe will create a low impedance path to ground thus inhibiting the PCI local bus and any card in the extender card connector from working.**

**The Logic analyzer must be connected and powered on for the PCI Active Analysis Probe to work properly. ONLY connect to the analysis probe headers 7-10 if you are doing 64 bit analysis. Latchup may occur on the 64 bit interface parts if they are powered on and not on a 64 bit bus.**

## Connecting to the PCI Active Analysis Probe

The following explains how to connect the logic analyzer to the PCI Active Analysis Probe for either state or timing analysis:

1. Remove the probe tip assemblies from the logic analyzer cables.
2. Plug the logic analyzer cables into the PCI Active Analysis Probe cable headers as shown in the appropriate following tables.

**Multiplexed versus Demultiplexed**

The PCI Local Bus specification specifies that the AD lines and the C/BE lines carry different information at different times. This is referred to as multiplexed. Using the extra clocking features and additional pods of the logic analyzer the AD lines can be demultiplexed. By using the PCI Active Analysis Probe in demultiplexed mode the address of the transaction can be held throughout the transaction thus making triggering and performance analysis easier.

Please note that the C/BE lines have been demultiplexed on the PCI Active Analysis Probe. Thus the command is held through the transaction and no additional clocking or pods is required. The latched command L\_CMD signals are on pod 1 channels 10-7.

**32 bit PCI Demultiplexed**

Logic Analyzer	PCI Active Analysis Probe	Comment
Master POD 1	Header 1	
POD 2	Header 2	
POD 3	Header 3	
POD 4	Header 4	
POD 5	Header 5	16554/5/6/7 expander card POD 1
POD 6	Header 6	16554/5/6/7 expander card POD 2

**32 bit PCI Multiplexed**

Logic Analyzer	PCI Active Analysis Probe	Comment
Master POD 1	Header 1	
POD 2	Header 2	
POD 3	Header 3	
POD 4	Header 4	

**64 bit PCI Multiplexed**

Logic Analyzer	PCI Active Analysis Probe	Comment
Master POD 1	Header 1	
POD 2	Header 2	
POD 3	Header 3	
POD 4	Header 4	
POD 5	Header 7	16554/5/6/7 expander card POD 1
POD 6	Header 8	16554/5/6/7 expander card POD 2
POD 7	Header 11	16554/5/6/7 expander card POD 3 16550 expander card Pod 1

**64 bit PCI Demultiplexed**

Logic Analyzer	PCI Active Analysis Probe	Comment
Master POD 1	Header 1	
POD 2	Header 2	
POD 3	Header 3	
POD 4	Header 4	
POD 5	Header 5	16554/5/6/7 expander card POD 1
POD 6	Header 6	16554/5/6/7 expander card POD 2
POD 7	Header 7	16554/5/6/7 expander card POD 3 16550 expander card Pod 1
POD 8	Header 8	16554/5/6/7 expander card POD 4 16550 expander card Pod 2

POD 9	Header 9	16554/5/6/7 expander 2 card POD 1  16550 expander card Pod 3
POD 10	Header 10	16554/5/6/7 expander card POD 2  16550 expander card Pod 4
POD 11	Header 11	16554/5/6/7 expander card POD 3  16550 expander card Pod 5

## USER PINS

PCI Active Analysis Probe Header 4 contains 8 *User Defined* pins. These pins are available to the user to connect whatever additional signals the users wishes to view along with the PCI bus. These pins are located below POD 3 on the PCI Active Analysis Probe module and clearly marked. These user pins are available on the logic analyzer on POD 11 channels 15 thru 8.

These pins may be used to connect the individual IDSEL signals from other PCI slots or the bus grant signals from the PCI bus arbitration logic.

## Installing the PCI Active Analysis Probe

The PCI Active Analysis Probe can be installed in any slot of the PCI Local bus. The following steps explain how to install the PCI Active Analysis Probe into the PCI Local bus.

1. Install the logic analyzer cables as described in the previous section.
2. Power off the PCI target. Align the PCI module with the appropriate slot on the target system and plug the module into the PCI connector. Power on the logic analyzer and then power on the target.

If your PCI Local bus is 32 bits the upper portion of the edge connector will not be inserted into any connector. This will not affect the modules operation on a 32-bit PCI Local bus.

## **How to install a PCI add-in card into the extender card connector**

The card edge connector of the PCI Active Analysis Probe module can accommodate one 32 or 64 bit 5V OR 3V PCI add in card. The extender card connector is either a 3V or 5V connector depending on how the board was ordered and configured at the factory.

Simply align the module with the connector and gently push the module in until it is seated in the connector. There is sufficient clearance for the add-in card front plate. The PCI Active Analysis Probe/PCI add-in card combination can then be installed in any slot of the PCI Local bus. For mechanical stability the PCI Active Analysis Probe front plate should be secured to the PCI target system chassis.

When removing the PCI add-in card from the card edge extender connector grasp the PCI Active Analysis Probe with one hand and the PCI add-in card with the other. Gently rock the PCI add-in card until it is free from the connector.

## **Operation of the PCI add-in card**

The nature of an extender card is that it extends the etch length of the bus. Due to the sensitivity of most PCI designs, extending the etch length can interfere with the PCI add-in card operation. Operation of the PCI add-in card when installed in the card edge extender connector is not guaranteed. Please check your system design if you experience failures due to poor signal fidelity.

The etch from the PCI local bus is routed directly from the PCI local bus to the extender card connector. Although the etch is connected to the input of the PCI Active Analysis Probe input buffers, the extender card connector is NOT buffered from the PCI local bus.

**Please Note: If the Analysis Probe is plugged into the PCI bus and the logic analyzer is not powered up, the input buffers on the Analysis Probe will create a low impedance path to ground thus inhibiting the PCI local bus and any card in the extender card connector from working.**

## ***The Extender Card Connector***

The PCI bus is extended up from the gold fingers to the input of the IDT162260 buffers. From the buffer input the etch goes directly to the extender card connector. The buffer input provides a clamping diode. The etch is extended approximately 5 inches from the gold fingers and is on the inner most layer of the board. There are no via's on this inner layer in order to give this etch a direct route.

One issue that has been encountered with using the extender card connector is that the buffers need power in order to provide a high impedance to the signal. This means that the logic analyzer must be attached to the Analysis Probe and powered up. The PCI Active Analysis Probe module itself is a universal card. It can operate in either a 5V or 3V PCI system.

## Setting up the Analyzer from the diskette

The logic analyzer can be configured for PCI analysis by loading the PCI configuration file. Loading this file will load the PCI Local bus inverse assembler and configure your logic analyzer. To load the configuration and inverse assembler:

1. Install the PCI Active Analysis Probe software flexible diskette in the disk drive of the logic analyzer.
2. Configure the menu to "Load" the analyzer with the appropriate configuration file (see table below).
3. Execute the load operation to load the file into the logic analyzer that the PCI Active Analysis Probe module is connected to. **DO NOT SELECT ALL OR SYSTEM.**

Logic Analyzer	File name for State Analysis	Comment
166x	P32M_660	32 bit Multiplexed - Analysis Probe PODS 1-4 connect to Logic Analyzer PODS 1-4
166x	P32D_660	32 bit Demultiplexed - Analysis Probe PODS 1-6 connect to Logic Analyzer PODS 1-6
166x	P64M_660	64-bit Multiplexed- Analysis Probe PODS 1-4,7,8,11 to Logic Analyzer PODS 1-7
16550A	P32M_550	32 bit Multiplexed- Analysis Probe PODS 1-4 connect to Logic Analyzer PODS 1-4
16550A	P32D_550	32 bit Demultiplexed - Analysis Probe PODS 1-6 connect to Logic Analyzer PODS 1-6
16550A	P64AD550	32 bit address Demultiplexed and 64 bit data Analysis Probe PODS 1-6,7,8 and 11 connect to Logic Analyzer PODS 1-6 on the Master card and 1-3 on the Slave card respectively.
16550A	P64M_550	64-bit Multiplexed - Analysis Probe PODS 1-4,7,8,11 connect to LA PODS 1-6 on the Master card and Pod 1 on the Slave card respectively
16550A	P64D_550	64 bit Demultiplexed- Analysis Probe PODS 1-11 connect to Logic Analyzer PODS 1-6 on the Master card and PODS 1-5 on the Slave Card respectively
1655x,167x	P32M_555	32 bit Multiplexed - Analysis Probe PODS 1-4 connect to Logic Analyzer PODS 1-4



1655x,1670/71	P32D_55 5	32 bit Demultiplexed - Analysis Probe PODS 1-6 connect to PODS 1-4 on the Master card and 1-2 on the Slave card 1-2 respectively (PODS 1-6 on the 1670/71)
1655x,1670	P64M_55 5	64-bit Multiplexed - Analysis Probe PODS 1-4,7,8,11 connect to Logic Analyzer PODS 1-4 on the Master card and PODS 1-3 on the Slave Card respectively (PODS 1-7 on the \1670)
1655x	P64D_55 5	64 bit Demultiplexed - Analysis Probe PODS 1-11 connect to Logic Analyzer PODS 1-4 on the Master card, 1-4 on the lower slave card (positioned below the master card in the mainframe) and PODS 1-3 on the slave card positioned above the master card in the mainframe respectively
1655x	P64AD55 5	32 bit address Demultiplexed and 64 bit data Analysis Probe PODS 1-6,7,8 and 11 to Logic Analyzer PODS 1-4 on the Master card, 1-4 on the lower slave card (positioned below the master card in the mainframe) and POD 1 on the slave card positioned above the master card in the mainframe respectively

### ***The PCI Inverse Assembler***

The PCI Active Analysis Probe Inverse Assembler file **IAP64E** is automatically loaded into the logic analyzer when the configuration file is loaded. If the Inverse Assembler does not appear on the state listing screen select the base of the label DATA. From the menu that appears select INVASM. The Inverse Assembler is only for use in state mode.

### **The Format Menu**

The PCI Active Analysis Probe diskette sets up the format menu to include all of the signals that are presented to the logic analyzer. This format is the same for both Timing and State Analysis. the labels STAT, DATA , DATA\_B, ADDR and ADDR\_B are required in order run the Inverse Assembler. They should not be changed or deleted.

## The STAT variable

The STAT variable is used by the PCI inverse assembler to decode PCI bus transactions. *It should not be changed or deleted from the format menu.* The signals that make up the STAT variable are listed in the following table. The STAT variable can be useful to set up SYMBOLS since it contains all of the key PCI control and status signals.

STAT Variable	PCI Bus Signal Name
Bit 29	C/BE7
Bit 28	C/BE6
Bit 27	C/BE5
Bit 26	C/BE4
Bit 25	REQ64#
Bit 24	AVALID_L
Bit 23	WNODEV_L
Bit 22	ACK64# (DATA64)
Bit 21	TABORT_L
Bit 20	DVALID_L
Bit 19	WTARGET_L
Bit 18	IWINITI_L
Bit 17	RETRY_L
Bit 16	SERR#
Bit 15	IDLE_L
Bit 14	PVALID_L
Bit 13	MABORT_L
Bit 12	CPERR_L
Bit 11	STOP#
Bit 10	DEVSEL#
Bit 9	L_CM3
Bit 8	L_CM2
Bit 7	L_CM1
Bit 6	L_CM0
Bit 5	C/BE3
Bit 4	C/BE2
Bit 3	C/BE1
Bit 2	C/BE0
Bit 1	RESET#
Bit 0	PERR#

***The ADDR, ADDR\_B, ADDR\_C, DATA\_B and DATA variables***

The ADDR, ADDR\_B, ADDR\_C, DATA\_B and DATA variables are defined in the format menu and used to pass the AD line information to the Inverse Assembler during state analysis. They are mapped as shown in the below table. *These variables should not be changed or deleted from the format Menu.*

<b>Mode</b>	<b>ADDR</b>	<b>ADDR_B</b>	<b>ADDR_C</b>	<b>DATA</b>	<b>DATA_B</b>
32 BIT MUX	LOWER 32 AD LINES	NOT USED	NOT USED	LOWER 32 AD LINES	NOT USED
32 BIT DEMUX	LOWER 32 AD LINES - DATA	LOWER 32 AD - ADDRESS	NOT USED	LOWER 32 AD LINES - DATA	NOT USED
64 BIT MUX	LOWER 32 AD LINES - DATA	NOT USED	NOT USED	LOWER 32 AD LINES - DATA	UPPER 32 AD LINES
64 BIT DEMUX	LOWER 32 AD LINES - DATA	LOWER 32 AD - ADDRESS	UPPER 32 AD LINES - ADDRESS	LOWER 32 AD LINES - DATA	UPPER 32 AD LINES

***The BUS\_UT variable***

The Bus Utilization BUS\_UT variable is made up of the following cycle bits: WNODEV, ADVALID, TABORT, DVALID, WTARGET, WINITI, RETRY, IDLE, MABORT. The list of symbols defined for this variable are the signal names themselves. This is a convenient grouping that helps make triggering and performance analysis easier.

***The L\_CMD variable***

This variable is the C/BE[3:0] lines latched with the first rising edge of the PCI clock with FRAME# asserted. These signals are held until the end of the transaction. They indicated the command that is being transmitted on the PCI Local bus. Below is the encoding of these signals and the symbols defined for the L\_CMD variable. These encodings can also be found in the PCI Specification.

<b>Symbol</b>	<b>L_CMD encoding</b>
INTACK	0000
SPEC_CYC	0001
I/O_RD	0010
I/O_WR	0011

RESRVD	0100
RESRVD	0101
MEM_RD	0110
MEM_WR	0111
RESRVD	1000
RESRVD	1001
CON_RD	1010
CON_WR	1011
MEMRDM	1100
DAC_CY	1101
MEMRDL	1110
MEMWRI	1111
I/O_XACTIONS	001X
MEM_XACTIONS	011X
CONFIG_XACTIONS	101X

## Theory of Operation

The PCI Active Analysis Probe is a universal PCI short card that attaches to Agilent logic analyzers. The Analysis Probe has five major parts:

1. The input buffers
2. The latching buffers
3. The interface to the logic analyzer
4. The clocking and cycle bit generation logic
5. The extender card connector

### *The Input Buffers*

The input buffers present a single electrical load on the PCI bus and are made up of IDT162260 tri-port buffers. The PCI clock is buffered by a Motorola 807 high speed clock buffer.

When the Analysis Probe is in Timing mode output Port 2 of the tri-port buffers goes directly to the logic analyzer input terminators. When in State mode output Port 2 is tri-stated. Output port 1 is always enabled and goes to the latching buffers.

## ***The Latching Buffers***

The latching buffers are used only for state mode. The entire PCI bus (except the clock) is latched in these buffers on the rising edge of the PCI clock. The input to the latching buffers is output port 1 from the input buffers. The latching buffers are IDT 162511 latching buffers with parity generation. These buffers are tri-stated in timing mode. In state mode their outputs go directly to the logic analyzer input terminators.

The User pin signals are not latched.

## ***The interface to the Logic Analyzer***

The input to the logic analyzer consists of 3 parts.

1. The RC terminators (90 ohm/10pf)
2. The 40 pin headers
3. The 40 pin cables

The user is instructed to remove the probe tip assemblies from the logic analyzer headers. The 40 pin logic analyzer headers then go directly to the 40 pin headers of the Analysis Probe provided cables. Any unused cables can be removed from the Analysis Probe.

The logic analyzer provides the power to the onboard logic. No power is obtained from the target.

## ***The Clocking and Cycle bit Generation Logic***

The master clock is controlled by the front panel switches and is generated by the on-board CPLD devices. When the user has loaded the DEMULTIPLEXED configuration file an additional Slave clock is added. This Slave clock is the falling edge of the Analysis Probe generated AVALID signal. This signal asserts with the first assertion of FRAME# and the rising edge of the PCI clock. All of the PCI cycle bits are generated based on the latched version of the PCI control signals. Their meaning is listed in the following table.

<b>Cycle bit name</b>	<b>Function</b>
EOFT_L - End of Transaction	True for one clock cycle and indicates the last cycle of a transaction
CPERR_L - Calculated Parity Error	True for one clock cycle and indicates that the on board parity logic has detected a parity that is different than the parity transmitted on the bus. Please note that the Parity Checking switch must be in the ON position.
MABORT_L - Master Abort	True when a Master Abort condition has been detected. Five clock cycles on a single data transfer with no DEVSEL assertion and six clock cycles on a multi-beat transfer with no DEVSEL asserted. Remains true for one clock cycle.

PVALID_L - Parity Valid	True for the cycles in which parity is being transmitted on the PCI bus.
IDLE_L - Idle cycle	True when the bus is IDLE. False when the bus is busy.
DVALID_L - Data Valid	True when data is being transferred on the PCI bus.
WINITI_L - Master Initiated Wait State	True when a wait state is being initiated by the master
WTARGET_L - Target Initiated Wait State	True when a wait state is being initiated by the target
RETRY_L - Retry	True when a retry condition has been detected on the PCI bus
TABORT_L - Target Abort	True when a Target Abort condition has been detected on the PCI bus. This signal is true for one clock bit.
WNODEV_L - Wait state caused by no assertion of DEVSEL#	True when a wait state has been caused by no assertion of DEVSEL#.
GNT_L - The Grant signal for that slot	In State Mode this signal is latched and held until end of transaction. Useful as a store qualifier.  In timing mode the GNT# from the PCI bus is passed through to the logic analyzer.
L_CMD - The latched command lines	The C/BE signals latched during the command /address phase and held until end of transaction.
AVALID_L - Address Valid	True on the first assertion of FRAME# and the rising edge of the PCI clock. True for one cycle except on Dual Address cycles when it is true for two cycles.

### ***The Data Parity Checking Logic***

Parity checking is only available in STATE Mode and is controlled by the PARITY ON switch on the front panel. The parity generation is done by the IDT 162511 latching buffers. Only data parity is generated and then checked against the data parity that is transferred on the bus. If they are not the same then the signal CPERR\_L will be asserted on the cycle that the parity is valid. This signal will remain valid for one clock tic.

# State Analysis

This chapter explains how to configure the PCI Active Analysis Probe to perform state analysis on the PCI Local Bus. The configuration software on the flexible diskette sets up the format specification menu of the logic analyzer for compatibility with the PCI Local Bus. The next chapter explains how to configure the PCI Active Analysis Probe to perform timing analysis.

## Installation Quick Reference

The following procedure describes the major steps required to perform measurements with the PCI Active Analysis Probe module.

1. After removing the probe tip assemblies, plug the logic analyzer cables into the Analysis Probe cable headers. See page 11 of this manual for details.
2. Set the STATE/TIMING switch to STATE. The State LED will be lit.
3. Power off the target. Install the PCI Active Analysis Probe module into a slot in the target PCI Local bus. Then power on the target.

Load the logic analyzer configuration file by loading the appropriate file from the Analysis Probe interface diskette. See page 16 of this manual for details.

## Using the front panel switches in state mode

The front panel switches are only useful in STATE MODE. They are clearly marked on the front panel.

- The **Parity On** switch controls parity checking. If the Parity On LED is lit then parity checking will be done.
- The **No Wait** switch controls the acquisition of WAIT cycles. If the No Wait LED is lit then no wait cycles will be acquired.
- The **No Idle** switch controls the acquisition of IDLE cycles. If the No Idle LED is lit then NO IDLE cycles will be acquired.
- The **TDO-TDI** switch from the top connects TDO to TDI. If the switch is to the rightmost position TDO is connected to TDI.
- The **State/Timing** switch controls the on board latches. When the State LED is lit then the PCI Active Analysis Probe is in State mode.

Refer to page 10 for more details on the LEDs and switches.

## Acquiring Data

Touch RUN and, as soon as there is activity on the bus, the logic analyzer will begin to acquire data. The analyzer will continue to acquire data and will display the data when the analyzer memory is full, the trigger specification is TRUE or when you touch STOP.

The logic analyzer will flash "Slow or Missing Clock" when the data is not being transmitted across the bus.

## The State Display

Captured data is as shown in the following figure. The below figure displays the state listing after disassembly. The inverse assembler is constructed so the mnemonic output closely resembles the actual commands, status conditions, messages and phases specified in the PCI Local Bus specification. Symbols have also been defined to help aid in analysis. The non-disassembled state listing displays PCI bus mnemonics in addition to data. All data is displayed in hex. One exception is the decode of the address for a CONFIGURATION READ or a CONFIGURATION WRITE transaction. The Function (FUNC=) and Bus (BUS=) data is displayed in decimal.

100/500MHz LA B		Listing 1		Cancel	Run
Markers Pattern		Find X-pattern	65	from Trigger	Specify Patterns
Label>	Time	FUTUREPLUS SYSTEMS c 1996		ADDR_B	
Base>	Relative	PCI BUS TRANSACTIONS REV 1.2		Hex	
1960	304 ns	MEM READ ADR=000F1DC8		000F1D	
1961	3.704 us	D32=E015A3C0		000F1D	
1962	200 ns	MEM READ ADR=000F1DCC		000F1D	
1963	3.664 us	D32=E9C3E40B		000F1D	
1964	264 ns	I/O WRITE ADR=000003F1		000003	
1965	1.200 us	D32=xxxx0Axx		000003	
1966	272 ns	MEM READ ADR=000F1DD0		000F1D	
1967	3.600 us	D32=D1E9BC87		000F1D	
1968	200 ns	MEM READ ADR=000F1DD4		000F1D	
1969	3.664 us	D32=1EC3C303		000F1D	



## **Error Messages**

The following error messages are reported by the PCI inverse assembler.

### **ERROR-NO DEVICE SELECTED**

This error is displayed during a non special cycle data phase when IRDY and TRDY are asserted and DEVSEL is not asserted.

### **ERROR DEVSEL ASSERTED**

This error is displayed during a special cycle data phase if DEVSEL is asserted.

### **SYSTEM ERROR**

This error is displayed anytime SERR# is asserted.

## **INVASM OPTIONS**

The INVASM OPTIONS feature is not included with the PCI Active Analysis Probe software. The same or better capability for post processing acquired data can be achieved using the 16505A Pattern Filters.

## **Setting up the Analyzer to use the PC Mapper Inverse Assembler**

After the configuration file is loaded the PCI PC Mapper software can be loaded:

1. Install the PCI Analysis Probe software flexible diskette in the disk drive of the logic analyzer.
2. Configure the menu to "Load" the analyzer that is connected to the PCI Active Analysis Probe with the file names IAP64EXM.
3. Execute the load operation to load the file into the logic analyzer.

## **Acquiring Data**

Data can be acquired by touching the RUN button. As soon as there is activity on the bus, the logic analyzer will begin to acquire data. The analyzer will continue to acquire data and will display the data when the analyzer memory is full, the trigger specification is TRUE or when you touch STOP.

The logic analyzer will flash "Slow or Missing Clock" if the PCI Clock signal is not being detected by the logic analyzer. In this case, check the logic analyzer to PCI Active Analysis Probe connection (refer to your User's Manual).

# The State Display with the PCI PC Mapper

Captured data is as shown in the following figure. The first figure displays the state listing after disassembly. The PCI PC Mapper is constructed so the mnemonic output closely resembles the actual commands, status conditions, messages and phases specified in the PCI Local Bus specification. Symbols have also been defined to help aid in analysis. The non-disassembled state listing displays PCI bus mnemonics in addition to data. All data is displayed in hex. One exception is the decode of the address for a CONFIGURATION READ or a CONFIGURATION WRITE transaction. The Function (FUNC=) and Bus (BUS=) data is displayed in decimal.

100/500MHz LA B    Listing 1    Cancel    Run

Markers Pattern    Find X-pattern    65    from Trigger    Specify Patterns

Label>	Time	FUTUREPLUS SYSTEMS c 1996	ADDR_B
Base>	Relative	PCI BUS TRANSACTIONS REV 1.2	Hex
1960	304 ns	MEM READ ADR=000F1DC8	000F1D
1961	3.704 us	D32=E015A3C0	000F1D
1962	200 ns	MEM READ ADR=000F1DCC	000F1D
1963	3.664 us	D32=E9C3E40B	000F1D
1964	264 ns	I/O WRITE ADR=000003F1	000003
1965	1.200 us	D32=xxxx0Axx	000003
1966	272 ns	MEM READ ADR=000F1DD0	000F1D
1967	3.600 us	D32=D1E9BC87	000F1D
1968	200 ns	MEM READ ADR=000F1DD4	000F1D
1969	3.664 us	D32=1EC3C303	000F1D

The above display data using the PCI Inverse Assembly software without the PCI PC Mapper functionality is shown as follows.

100/500MHz LA B    Listing 1    Cancel    Run

Markers Pattern    Find X-pattern    65    from Trigger    Specify Patterns

Label>	Time	FUTUREPLUS SYSTEMS c 1996	ADDR_B
Base>	Relative	PCI BUS - PC MAPPER REV 1.2	Hex
1961	3.704 us	MEM READ ADR=000F1DC8 D32=E015A3C0	000F1D
1962	200 ns	SYSTEM BIOS	000F1D
1963	3.664 us	MEM READ ADR=000F1DCC D32=E9C3E40B	000F1D
1964	264 ns	FLOPPY STATUS REG B I/O WRITE ADR=000003F1	000003
1965	1.200 us	D32=xxxx0Axx	000003
1966	272 ns	SYSTEM BIOS	000F1D
1967	3.600 us	MEM READ ADR=000F1DD0 D32=D1E9BC87	000F1D
1968	200 ns	SYSTEM BIOS	000F1D

## Error Messages

The error messages reported by the PCI PC Mapper are the same as those reported with the standard non mapper version of the PCI Inverse Assembler.

## PCI PC Mapping for memory transactions

This section lists the addresses, the commands and the corresponding mapping done by the PCI PC Mapper software. For information on the standard PCI configuration register mapping please refer to the PCI Local Bus Specification Rev 2.0.

<b>Address bits 23-0</b>	<b>PC Mapper output</b>
greater than 0FFFFFFH	System Memory
0FFFFFF-0E0000H	System BIOS
0DFFFF-0C0000H	ROM Scan
0BFFFF-0A0000H	Video Memory
09FFFF-000400H	System Memory
0003FF-000000H	See Interrupt Vector Table

## Interrupt Vector Table

Address bits 23-0	PC Mapper output
0003C4H	INT #F1-FF USER PROGRAMS
000200H	INT #80-F0 BASIC
0001E0H	INT #78-7F USER PROGRAMS
0001DCH	INT #77 IRQ15
0001D8H	INT #76 IRQ14
0001D4H	INT #75 IRQ13
0001D0H	INT #74 IRQ12
0001CCH	INT #73 IRQ11
0001C8H	INT #72 IRQ10
0001C4H	INT #71 IRQ9
0001C0H	INT #70 IRQ8
0001A0H	INT #68-6F RESERVED
00019CH	INT #67 EXP MEM MANG
000180H	INT #60-66 USER PROGRAMS
00012CH	INT #4B-5F RESERVED
000128H	INT #4A USER RTC ALARM
00011CH	INT #47-49 RESERVED
000118H	INT #46 HD DISK #1 PARAM
000110H	INT #44-45 RESERVED
00010CH	INT #43 VIDEO CHAR TABLE
000108H	INT #42 EGA BIOS
000104H	INT #41 HD DISK #0 PARAM
000100H	INT #40 FLOPPY DISK ISR
000080H	INT #20-3F RESERVED DOS
00007CH	INT #1F VIDEO CHAR TABLE
000078H	INT #1E FLOPPY PARAMS
000074H	INT #1D AVAILABLE
000070H	INT #1C AVAILABLE
00006CH	INT #1B KEYBOARD BREAK
000068H	INT #1A RTC ISR
000064H	INT #19 BOOSTRAP LOADER
000060H	INT #18 ROM BASIC
00005CH	INT #17 LPT PRINTER BIOS
000058H	INT #16 KEYBOARD BIOS
000054H	INT #15 SYS SERVICE BIOS
000050H	INT #14 SERIAL PORT BIOS
00004CH	INT #13 FLOPPY DISK BIOS
000048H	INT #12 MEM SIZE INT
000044H	INT #11 EQUIP LIST
000040H	INT #10 VIDEO BIOS
00003CH	INT #0F IRQ7 LPT1
000038H	INT #0E IRQ6 FLOPPY DISK
000034H	INT #0D IRQ5 LPT2
000030H	INT #0C IRQ4 SERIAL #1
00002CH	INT #0B IRQ3 SERIAL #2
000028H	INT #0A IRQ2 SLAVE INT
000024H	INT #09 KEYBOARD
000020H	INT #08 IRQ0 SYS TIMER
00001CH	INT #07 NUM COPROCESSOR
000018H	INT #06 INVALID OPCODE
000014H	INT #05 PRINT SCREEN
000010H	INT #04 OVERFLOW DETECT
00000CH	INT #03 BREAKPOINT TRACE

000008H	INT #02 NMI
000004H	INT #01 SINGLE STEP
000000H	INT #00 DIVIDE BY ZERO

## PCI PC Mapping - I/O Transactions

Address bits 23-0	PC Mapper output
0000H	MSTR DMA CH 0
0001H	MSTR DMA CH 0
0002H	MSTR DMA CH 1
0003H	MSTR DMA CH 1
0004H	MSTR DMA CH 2
0005H	MSTR DMA CH 2
0006H	MSTR DMA CH 3
0007H	MSTR DMA CH 3
0008H	MSTR DMA STAT REG
0009H	UNKNOWN IO DEVICE
000AH	MSTR DMA MASK REG
000BH	MSTR DMA MODE REG
000CH	MSTR DMA CLR BYTE PTR
000DH	MSTR DMA MSTR CLEAR
000EH	MSTR DMA CLEAR MASK
000FH	MSTR DMA WRT MASK
0018H	MSTR DMA CH EXT FUNCT REG
001AH	MSTR DMA EXT FUNCT
0020H	MSTR INT REQ REG
0021H	MSTR INT REQ REG2
0040H	INTERVAL TIMER TIMER 0
0042H	INTERVAL TIMER SPKR TIMER
0043H	INTRVAL TIMER #1 CNTRL
0044H	INTERVL TIMER #2 WATCHDOG
0047H	INTERVAL TIMER #2 CNTRL
0060H	KEYBOARD/MOUSE DATA PORT
0061H	SYSTEM CONTOL PORT B
0064H	KEYBOARD/MOUSE CMD PORT
0070H	RTC/CMOS RAM ADDR PORT
0071H	RTC/CMOS RAM DATA PORT
0074H	EXT CMOS RAM ADDR PORT
0075H	EXT CMOS RAM ADDR PORT
0076H	EXT CMOS RAM DATA PORT
0081H	CH 2 DMA PAGE REGISTER
0082H	CH 3 DMA PAGE REGISTER
0083H	CH 1 DMA PAGE REGISTER
0087H	CH 0 DMA PAGE REGISTER
0089H	CH 6 DMA PAGE REGISTER
008AH	CH 7 DMA PAGE REGISTER
008BH	CH 5 DMA PAGE REGISTER
008FH	CH 4 DMA PAGE REGISTER
0090H	ARB CNTRL POINT REG
0091H	FEEDBACK REG
0092H	SYSTEM CONTROL PORT A
0094H	SYS SETUP/CARD ENABLE REG
0096H	ADAPTOR SETUP/ENABLE REG
00A0H	SLAVE INTERRUPT CNTRLR
00A1H	SLAVE INTERRUPT CNTRLR
00C0H	SLAVE DMA CH4 MEM ADDR
00C2H	SLAVE DMA CH4 TRANS COUNT
00C4H	SLAVE DMA CH5 MEM ADDR
00C6H	SLAVE DMA CH5 TRANS COUNT
00C8H	SLAVE DMA CH6 MEM ADDR

00CAH	SLV DMA CH6 TRANS COUNT
00CCH	SLAVE DMA CH7 MEM ADDR
00CEH	SLAVE DMA CH7 TRANS COUNT
00D0H	SLV DMA STATUS REG CH 4-7
00D4H	SLV DMA MASK REG CH 4-7
00D6H	SLAVE DMA MODE REG CH 4-7
00D8H	SLAVE DMA CLEAR BYTE PNTR
00DAH	SLAVE DMA MASTER CLEAR
00DCH	SLV DMA CLR MASK CH 4-7
00DEH	SLAVE DMA WRITE MASK REG
00E0H	IBM MODELS - ENCODE REG
00E1H	IBM MODELS - ENCODE REG
00F1H	NUMERIC COPROCESSOR RESET
00F8H	NUMERIC COPROCESSOR PORT
00F9H	NUMERIC COPROCESSOR PORT
00FAH	NUMERIC COPROCESSOR PORT
00FBH	NUMERIC COPROCESSOR PORT
00FCH	NUMERIC COPROCESSOR PORT
0100H	ADAPTER CARD POS REG 0
0101H	ADAPTER CARD POS REG 1
0102H	SYS BD/ADP CD POS REG 2
0103H	SYS BD/ADP CD POS REG 3
0104H	ADAPTER CARD POS REG 4
0105H	ADAPTER CARD POS REG 5
0106H	ADAPTER CARD POS REG 6
0107H	ADAPTER CARD POS REG 6
0278H	PARALLEL PORT 3 DATA PORT
0279H	PARALLEL PORT 3 STAT PORT
027AH	PARALLEL PORT 3 CMD PORT
02F8H	SERIAL PORT 2 XMIT/REC
02F9H	SER PORT 2 DIV LATCH/INT
02FAH	SERIAL PORT 2 INT ID REG
02FBH	SERIAL PORT 2 CNTRL REG
02FDH	SERIAL PORT 2 MODEM CNTRL
02FEH	SERIAL PORT 2 MODEM STAT
02FFH	SERIAL PORT 2 SCRTCH REG
0378H	PARALLEL PORT 2 DATA PORT
0379H	PARALLEL PORT 2 STAT PORT
037AH	PARALLEL PORT 2 CMD PORT
03B4H	VGA CRT CNTRLR ADDR REG
03B5H	VGA CRT CNTRLR DATA REG
03BAH	VGA STAT 1/FEATURE CNTRL
03BCH	PARALLEL PORT 1 DATA PORT
03BDH	PARALLEL PORT 1 STAT PORT
03BEH	PARALLEL PORT 1 CMD PORT
03C0H	VGA ATTRIBUTE CNTRLR ADDR
03C1H	VGA ATTRIBUTE CNTRLR DATA
03C2H	VGA OUTPUT/STAT REG
03C3H	VGA VIDEO SUBSYSTEM ENABLE
03C4H	VGA SEQUENCER ADDR REG
03C5H	VGA SEQUENCER DATA REG
03C6H	VIDEO DAC PEL MASK
03C7H	VIDEO DAC PAL ADDR/STAT
03C8H	VIDEO DAC PAL ADDR/WRITE
03C9H	VIDEO DAC PALETTE DATA

03CAH	VGA FEATURE CONTOL REG
03CCH	VGA MISC OUTPUT REG
03CEH	VGA GRAPHICS CNTRLR ADDR
03CFH	VGA GRAPHICS CNTRLR ADDR
03D4H	VGA CRT CNTRLR ADDR REG
03D5H	VGA GRAPHICS CNTRLR DATA
03DAH	VGA COLOR STAT 1/FEATURE
03F0H	FLOPPY STATUS REG A
03F1H	FLOPPY STATUS REG B
03F2H	FLOPPY DIGITAL OUTPUT REG
03F4H	FLOPPY DISK CNTRLR STAT
03F5H	FLOPPY DISK CNTRLR DATA
03F7H	FLOPPY CONFIG CONTROL REG
03F8H	SERIAL PORT 1 XMIT/RCV BUF
03F9H	SER PORT 1 DIV LATCH/INT
03FAH	SERIAL PORT 1 INT ID/FIFO
03FBH	SERIAL PORT 1 LINE CNTRL
03FCH	SERIAL PORT 1 MODEM CNTRL
03FDH	SERIAL PORT 1 STAT REG
03FEH	SERIAL PORT 1 MODEM STAT
03FFH	SERIAL PORT 1 SCRATCH REG
0680H	MANUFACTURNG CHCKPNT PORT



# Timing Analysis

## Installation Quick Reference

The following procedure describes the major steps required to perform timing analysis measurements with the PCI Active Analysis Probe module.

1. Set the State/Timing switch to TIMING. The State LED will be doused. See page 10 of this manual for details on the front panel switches.
2. After removing the probe tip assemblies, plug the logic analyzer cables into the Analysis Probe cable headers. See pages 12 and 13 of this manual for details.
3. Power down the PCI target. Install the PCI Active Analysis Probe module into a slot in the non-powered target PCI Local bus. Then power up the target.
4. Load the logic analyzer configuration file by loading the appropriate file from the Analysis Probe interface diskette. See pages 16 and 17 of this manual for details.

## Timing Mode Skew

Since the PCI Active Analysis Probe contains active input buffers it introduces skew to the PCI Local Bus signals. The skew is as follows:

- Any PCI bus signal to the PCI clock -1.0 to +2.3ns maximum
- Any PCI bus signal to any other PCI bus signal 2.1ns maximum

## **Using the Cycle bits and L\_CMD lines**

Although the Cycle bit and the L\_CMD lines were designed for state analysis they can prove to be very useful in Timing analysis. These bits can be effectively used to trigger the timing analyzer. Note that the cycle bits and L\_CMD lines pass through more active logic than the PCI signals directly from the bus. For this reason they may not line up exactly with the ADDR lines and should not be used for precise timing measurements.

## **Demultiplexed versus Multiplexed**

The demultiplexed feature of the PCI Active Analysis Probe is not applicable to timing mode. Therefore for 32 bit timing mode analysis does not require PODS 5 and 6 and 64 bit timing mode analysis does not require PODS 9 and 10.

If switching between demultiplexed state and timing mode those PODS can be ignored when in timing mode. If doing only timing mode the multiplexed files should be used.

## **Acquiring Data**

Touch RUN and the logic analyzer will begin to acquire data. The analyzer will continue to acquire data and will display the data when the analyzer memory is full, the trigger specification is TRUE or when you touch STOP.

The logic analyzer will flash "Waiting for Trigger" while the trigger specification is NOT TRUE.

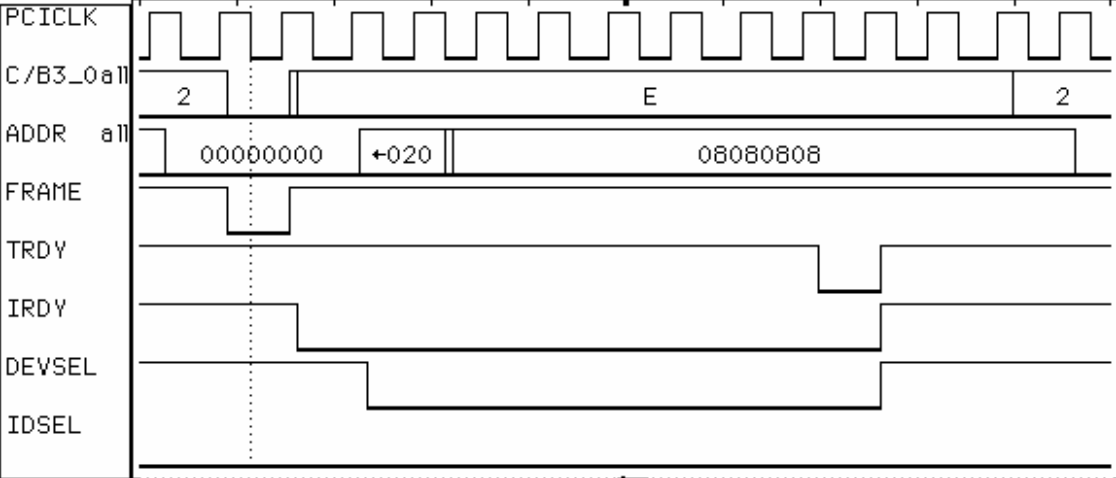
## **The Waveform Display**

Captured data is displayed as shown in the following figure.

100/500MHz LA E    Waveform 1    Acq. Control    Print    Run

Accumulate Off    Current Sample Period = 4.000 ns  
 Next Sample Period = 4.000 ns

sec/Div 50 ns    Delay 192.6 ns    Markers Off    Acquisition Time 21 Jul 1994 13:42:55



# General Information

This chapter provides additional reference information including the characteristics and signal connections for the PCI Active Analysis Probe module.

## **Characteristics**

The following operating characteristics are not specifications, but are typical operating characteristics for the PCI Active Analysis Probe module.

### ***Analysis Probe Interface Compatibility***

32/64 bit PCI Local bus accepting the short card length and universal connector pinout. All PCI local bus ground pins of the universal board pinout are connected to the ground plane of the PCI Active Analysis Probe module.

### ***JTAG Boundary Scan***

The PCI Active Analysis Probe does not implement JTAG Boundary SCAN. Pins TDI and TBO (pins 4a and 4b) are connected together so the scan chain is not broken.

### ***The PCI Present Pins***

The PCI signals PRSNT1# and PRSNT2# are routed to the PCI Active Analysis Probe extender card connector.

### ***Standards Supported***

The PCI Local Bus Specification Revision 2.1.

### ***Power Requirements***

The PCI Active Analysis Probe contains several active components that buffer the PCI signals before they are acquired by the logic analyzer. The Analysis Probe takes no power from the PCI bus but is powered by the logic analyzer.

### ***Logic Analyzer Required***

1660A/C, 1661A/C, 1662A/C, 16550A, 16554A, 16555A, 16556A, 1670A, 1671A, 1672A

### ***Number of Probes Used***

32 bit PCI multiplexed - 4 cable headers

32 bit PCI demultiplexed - 6 cable headers

32 bit address demultiplexed, 64 bit data - 9 headers

64 bit PCI multiplexed - 7 cable headers

64 bit PCI demultiplexed - 11 cable headers

**Minimum Clock Period  
(State)**

0 to 33Mhz PCI clock for State mode and 0-100Mhz for Timing Mode.

**Signal loading**

The PCI Active Analysis Probe logic analyzer interface presents only one electrical load on each PCI bus signal. However, the extender card connector is an additional 4 inches beyond the maximum allowed stub length.

**Operations**

All PCI Local Bus operations supported.

**Environmental  
Temperature**

Operating: 0 to 55 degrees C (+32 to +131 degrees F)

Non operating: -40 to +75 degrees C (-40 to +167 degrees F)

**Altitude**

Operating: 4,6000m (15,000 ft)

Non operating: 15,3000m (50,000 ft)

**Humidity**

Up to 90% non condensing. Avoid sudden, extreme temperature changes which would cause condensation on the Analysis Probe module.

**Testing and  
Troubleshooting**

There are no automatic performance tests or adjustments for the PCI Active Analysis Probe module. If a failure is suspected in the PCI Active Analysis Probe module contact the factory or your FuturePlus Systems authorized distributor.

**Servicing**

The repair strategy for the PCI Active Analysis Probe is module replacement. However, if parts of the PCI Active Analysis Probe module are damaged or lost contact the factory for a list of replacement parts.

## Signal Connections

The PCI Active Analysis Probe module monitors signals for both state and timing analysis. The below figure displays how the cable headers are numbered.

39	37	35	33	31	29	27	25	23	21	19	17	15	13	11	9	7	5	3	1
40	38	36	34	32	30	28	26	24	22	20	18	16	14	12	10	8	6	4	2

The following tables list the PCI Active Analysis Probe cable headers and the corresponding PCI Local Bus signals after these signals have been terminated by the 90K ohm/10pf terminators.

Analysis Probe Cable Header and Pin number	Logic Analyzer channel number	PCI Signal name
Header 1 pin 3	CLK/16	PCI Clock
5	no connect	
7	15	FRAME#
9	14	IRDY#
11	13	TRDY#
13	12	STOP#
15	11	DEVSEL#
17	10	L_CMD3
19	9	L_CMD2
21	8	L_CMD1
23	7	L_CMD0
25	6	C/BE3#
27	5	C/BE2#
29	4	C/BE1#
31	3	C/BE0#
33	2	RST#
35	1	PERR#
37	0	INTx#

<b>Analysis Probe Cable Header and Pin number</b>	<b>Logic Analyzer channel number</b>	<b>Signal name</b>
Header 2 pin 3	CLK/16	GNT_L
5	no connect	
7	15	REQ#
9	14	IDSEL#
11	13	WNODEV_L
13	12	ACK64# (DATA64)
15	11	TABORT_L
17	10	RETRY_L
19	9	WTARGET_L
21	8	WINITI_L
23	7	DVALID_L
25	6	SERR#
27	5	IDLE_L
29	4	PVALID_L
31	3	MABORT_L
33	2	CPERR_L
35	1	EOFT_L
37	0	PAR

Analysis Probe Cable Header and Pin number	Logic Analyzer channel number	PCI Signal name
Header 3 pin 3	CLK/16	M_CLK_H
5	no connect	
7	15	AD15
9	14	AD14
11	13	AD13
13	12	AD12
15	11	AD11
17	10	AD10
19	9	AD09
21	8	AD08
23	7	AD07
25	6	AD06
27	5	AD05
29	4	AD04
31	3	AD03
33	2	AD02
35	1	AD01
37	0	AD00



<b>Analysis Probe Cable Header and Pin number</b>	<b>Logic Analyzer channel number</b>	<b>PCI Signal name</b>
Header 4 pin 3	CLK/16	AVALID_L
5	no connect	
7	15	AD31
9	14	AD30
11	13	AD29
13	12	AD28
15	11	AD27
17	10	AD26
19	9	AD25
21	8	AD24
23	7	AD23
25	6	AD22
27	5	AD21
29	4	AD20
31	3	AD19
33	2	AD18
35	1	AD17
37	0	AD16

Analysis Probe Cable Header and Pin number	Logic Analyzer channel number	PCI Signal name
Header 5 pin 3	CLK/16	
5	no connect	
7	15	AD15
9	14	AD14
11	13	AD13
13	12	AD12
15	11	AD11
17	10	AD10
19	9	AD09
21	8	AD08
23	7	AD07
25	6	AD06
27	5	AD05
29	4	AD04
31	3	AD03
33	2	AD02
35	1	AD01
37	0	AD00

Analysis Probe Cable Header and Pin number	Logic Analyzer channel number	PCI Signal name
Header 6 pin 3	CLK/16	
5	no connect	
7	15	AD31
9	14	AD30
11	13	AD29
13	12	AD28
15	11	AD27
17	10	AD26
19	9	AD25
21	8	AD24
23	7	AD23
25	6	AD22
27	5	AD21
29	4	AD20
31	3	AD19
33	2	AD18
35	1	AD17
37	0	AD16

<b>Analysis Probe Cable Header and Pin number</b>	<b>Logic Analyzer channel number</b>	<b>PCI Signal name</b>
Header 7 pin 3	CLK/16	REQ64#
5	no connect	
7	15	AD47
9	14	AD46
11	13	AD45
13	12	AD44
15	11	AD43
17	10	AD42
19	9	AD41
21	8	AD40
23	7	AD39
25	6	AD38
27	5	AD37
29	4	AD36
31	3	AD35
33	2	AD34
35	1	AD33
37	0	AD32

Analysis Probe Cable Header and Pin number	Logic Analyzer channel number	PCI Signal name
Header 8 pin 3	CLK/16	
5	no connect	
7	15	AD63
9	14	AD62
11	13	AD61
13	12	AD60
15	11	AD59
17	10	AD58
19	9	AD57
21	8	AD56
23	7	AD55
25	6	AD54
27	5	AD53
29	4	AD52
31	3	AD51
33	2	AD50
35	1	AD49
37	0	AD48

Analysis Probe Cable Header and Pin number	Logic Analyzer channel number	PCI Signal name
Header 9 pin 3	CLK/16	
5	no connect	
7	15	AD47
9	14	AD46
11	13	AD45
13	12	AD44
15	11	AD43
17	10	AD42
19	9	AD41
21	8	AD40
23	7	AD39
25	6	AD38
27	5	AD37
29	4	AD36
31	3	AD35
33	2	AD34
35	1	AD33
37	0	AD32

Analysis Probe Cable Header and Pin number	Logic Analyzer channel number	PCI Signal name
Header 10 pin 3	CLK/16	
5	no connect	
7	15	AD63
9	14	AD62
11	13	AD61
13	12	AD60
15	11	AD59
17	10	AD58
19	9	AD57
21	8	AD56
23	7	AD55
25	6	AD54
27	5	AD53
29	4	AD52
31	3	AD51
33	2	AD50
35	1	AD49
37	0	AD48

<b>Analysis Probe Cable Header and Pin number</b>	<b>Logic Analyzer channel number</b>	<b>Signal name</b>
Header 11 pin 3	CLK/16	
5	no connect	
7	15	USER PIN 8
9	14	USER PIN 7
11	13	USER PIN 6
13	12	USER PIN 5
15	11	USER PIN 4
17	10	USER PIN 3
19	9	USER PIN 2
21	8	USER PIN 1
23	7	LOCK#
25	6	PAR64
27	5	SONE
29	4	SBO
31	3	CBE7
33	2	CBE6
35	1	CBE5
37	0	CBE4